

TARGETS OF THE MINISTRY OF ADMINISTRATION AND INTERIOR IN THE FIELD OF THE EUROPEAN ACCESSION FOR THE YEAR 2005

I. PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY

The Ministry of Administration and Interior 's actions in the field of the E.U. accession, in the field of public order and safety, are aimed at reaching the following two targets:

Signing of the Accession Treaty on April the 25th , 2005;

Full accomplishment, at the set terms, of the assumed undertakings.

Certain priority fields, that will be very strictly monitored and on which the following actions shall focus, were identified:

1. Control and management of the external borders

Implementing of the Schengen Action Plan in compliance with the acquis and with the undertaken deadlines;

Modernization of equipment and substructure at the green border, blue border and at the cross-border points and the rendering definitive with this end in view of the Multi-annual investment plan that will be presented to the Commission in March 2005;

Continuing the filling of vacant posts in view of diminishing the global lack of personnel and of ensuring a level of the personnel employing close to 100% at the Eastern border with Ukraine, Moldavia and at the Black Sea coast.;

Speeding up of the policy for corruption countering within the Border Police and the efficient enforcement of preventive sanctions.

2. Police cooperation

Ensuring of a clear legislative framework regarding the tasks of and the cooperation between the Police and the Gendarmerie, including in what concerns the legislation implementing and the elaborating of a clear recruiting plan in the first half of the year 2005, for both institutions, in purpose of making considerable progress for filling, until the accession date, the 7000 vacancies in the Police and the 18000 vacancies in the Gendarmerie;

Continuing of the human resources management modernization within the MAI, mainly in the fields of recruitment, career development and salaries;

Setting of a coherent system for collecting and analyze of crime rates data in all the Ministry of Administration and Interior structures;

Strengthening of the police structures' capability, especially for the fight against organized crime, by continuing to improve the intelligence analyze capacity, through the rendering fully operational of the witnesses protection program, by ensuring the necessary human and financial resources for the responsible structure;

Intensifying of efforts in the fight against corruption and against improper conduct at all MAI levels.

3. Migration

Recruitment and adequate training of a sufficient number of personnel in view of filling the vacancies;

Implementing of the Strategy on migration, according to the deadlines set by the Action Plan;

Adopting of necessary measures for efficiently countering the illegal migration.

4. Asylum

Recruitment and training of the new personnel within the National Refugee Office, in compliance with the assumed undertakings;

Speeding up the EURODAC system implementing and adopting of the EURODAC implementing Plan, the latest until the end of the year 2005;

Intensifying the coordination and cooperation between institutions with tasks in the asylum field.

5. Drugs

Elaboration and put in application of an Action Plan for implementing the new Anti-drug National Strategy 2005-2012, in compliance with the new EU Action Plan for 2005-2012;

Improving the capability of law enforcement agencies existing at the border to capture drugs, including by the training and endowment with equipment of such agencies;

Supplying of coherent and detailed statistics that would allow the quantifying of progress recorder in this field of action.

The key point of closing the negotiations with Romania was the adopting of two safeguard clauses, from amongst which one concerns with priority the Chapter 24 - Justice and Home Affairs. This specific safety clause can be activated, with the vote of the EU Council's qualified majority, by the non-fulfillment of any of the following seven requirements and it can delay with one year Romania's accession to the EU. Briefly, these seven requirements are:

Implementing of the Schengen Action Plan;

Ensuring of a high level of control and supervising at the future EU external border and the drafting of a multi-annual investments plan;

Elaborating and implementing an Action Plan and an Integrated and Updated Strategy for the judicial system reform;

Speeding up of the fight against corruption and especially against the high level corruption;

Performing of an independent audit on the outcomes and impact generated by the present National Anti-corruption Strategy;

Ensuring of a clear legislative framework regarding the tasks of and the cooperation between the police and gendarmerie, as well as the elaborating and implementing of a clear recruitment plan that would allow significant progress in completing the personnel deficit within these structures;

Elaborating and implementing of a coherent multi-annual strategy for the fight against crime.

According to the monitoring mechanism agreed last year, Romania shall present to the European Commission, every six months, detailed reports referring to the progress made in certain sectors and detailed information on certain specific issues included in the Chapter 24 - Justice and Home Affairs. The first report on such recorded progress shall be provided on the 1st of June , 2005.

Recently, Romania has forwarded to the European Commission the filled in monitoring schedule, document representing the systematization of observations provided through the last Mutual Position on the Chapter 24, to which the EU aquis adopted during the period 2003-2004 is added. Romania has assumed the undertaking to adopt this aquis until the accession date. The monitoring schedules represent another monitoring instrument for the undertakings assumed by Romania.

II. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

There is no *acquis communautaire* in the field of the public administration. Still, the European Union candidate countries must comply with certain standards, in purpose of lining up their public administrations to the ones of the European Union member states.

In time, a series of key elements for a good governing in the democratic states were set. Despite the lack of an *acquis communautaire*, these elements have set some clear principles of the public administration, with different legislative traditions and governing systems. These principles accepted by the European Union member states were defined and re-defined by the awards of the National Courts of Law , as well as by the awards of the European Court of Law.

The common principles of the public administration in the European Union member states represent the conditions for a "European Administrative Space". In order to implement the *acquis communautaire* in all fields, Romania must have a modern, efficient and effective public administration. This target can be reached only by including these principles in institutions and administrative procedures at all levels.

The most important principles that Romania, in its capacity as candidate state, must observe and include in all enactments regulating the field of public administration can be grouped on the following categories:

trust and predictability - the principles included in this category are: administration by law, principle of proportionality, principle of deadlines in the decision making process;

opening and transparency;

responsibility;

efficiency and effectiveness.

The reform in public administration is one of the conditions for Romania's compliance with the political criteria for the European Union accessing in the year 2007.

The Romanian Government's strategy for speeding up the public administration's reform is focused on three targets :

the reform of the public function;

the process of decentralization/ de-concentration;

the elaboration of public policies.

For each of these fields, measures and actions were identified for implementing the Strategy. They are contained in the Action Plan - integrant part of the Strategy, approved by the Government Decision no. 699/2004.